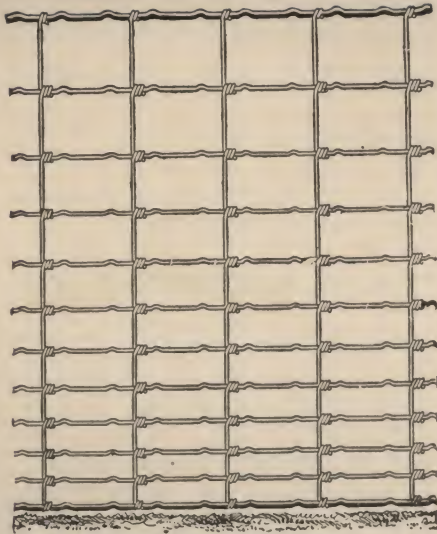


American Fence

Made by
American Steel & Wire Company
Chicago New York Denver San Francisco

AMERICAN FENCE

STRUCTURAL FEATURES



HARD, STIFF STEEL WIRE.



No. 1.

Cut No. 1 shows connection of stays with main strand or bar and the broad base or bearing at contact with bars.

This connection forms a positive lock so far as slipping sideways is concerned while at the same time the hinge joint is left perfectly free in its operation from pressure at right angles or otherwise to the fence line.

AMERICAN FENCE

Cut No. 2 merely suggests the action of the hinge joint when pressure is brought against the fence, showing how it is possible in American fence to force the stay out of alignment and without bending it. You will note that between bars, stays are perfectly straight and when pressure is removed the entire stay from top to bottom springs back to its original position.

Cut No. 3 shows tension curve used in American Fence. This tension curve is not merely a bend but a triple tension curve properly set in the steel bar, and it is there to stay. It is next to impos-



No. 3.

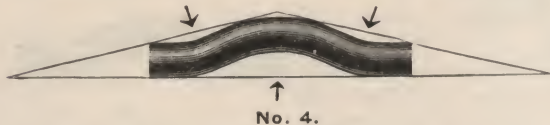
sible to pull it out or get it out by any amount of stretching necessary to properly erect the fence. By referring to cut No. 4 you will note the triple curve effect secured. In stretching the fence the center or greater curve is often so reduced as to appear nearly pulled out, but close examination discloses the



No. 2.

AMERICAN FENCE

fact that the tension curve is not destroyed, but that sufficient remains for all practical purposes. The great number of these curves occurring throughout the fabric and their comparative insignificance or smallness is what makes them so valuable and beneficial. This also explains why the slight curves remaining after stretching are amply sufficient to keep the fence in perfect position for all time. While the



steel used in American fence is hard and naturally very springy a further provision is necessary to give the fabric the sort of elasticity needed to perform the peculiar service required in a good fence. Our tension curve

does this nicely so that any contraction due to cold or expansion due to heat or sudden and severe pressure is promptly taken care of, the fence remaining in normal position under all circumstances. Note also the tension curves in American fence are true curves, perfect at every point of their arc, no abrupt angles to injure tensile strength and increase liability of breakage.

AMERICAN FENCE

MATERIAL—HARD, STIFF STEEL. The development of American Fence, the years of experiment and hundreds of thousands of dollars that have been put into the work of perfecting machinery and producing the grade of special steel that makes American Fence what it is today, would be a long story. Suffice it to state that about one year ago we succeeded in producing a composition in steel that for fence making is simply par excellence. By the use of this special steel the value of American Fence to the user is increased many fold and we firmly believe it to be as near absolute perfection as can be attained or the necessities of the case demand. Wire drawn from this steel while hard is not brittle. It is stiff and springy but pliable enough to be nicely spliced. There is such a distinction as live steel and dead steel. Every wire in American Fence as now made is a live wire, doing business all the time, always ready for emergencies and absolutely reliable.

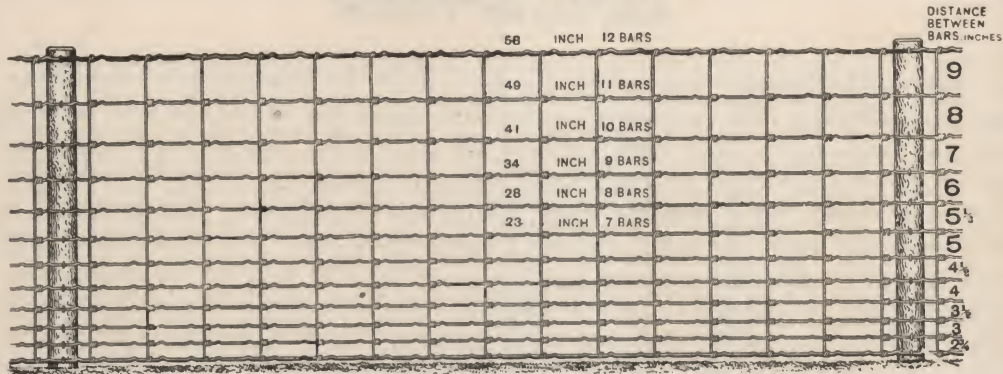
AMERICAN FENCE

GALVANIZING—THE BEST. In no one branch of fence making are we more active and prompt to adopt improvements and add betterments to quality than in the matter of galvanizing. We fully realize the great importance attaching to this part of the work and we spare neither pains or expense in an honest effort to have our galvanizing the best both as to quality and method of application. We know beyond possibility of doubt that our galvanizing today is immeasurably better than in years past. We are now able to cover the steel more uniformly, make the galvanized coating more elastic and on the whole furnish the best article in galvanizing that it is possible to produce. We are making improvements in this direction all the time and have employed in our galvanizing departments men who have spent many years in the work both in Europe and this country, men of exceptional ability and experience and who command the highest salaries.

AMERICAN FENCE

MANUFACTURE—Just a word on the subject of manufacture. Experience has demonstrated that the more rapid and positive the action of wire working machinery the better and more uniform are the results and the less injury and mutilation of wire occurs to the several strands composing the fabric. We have eleven immense fence making mills distributed throughout this country, all filled with our latest and most improved fence machines. These machines weigh many tons each, having enormous strength in all parts so as to do the work easily, without strain or vibration, thereby insuring the most positive and harmonious action in each step of the manufacturing process. These enormous machines are marvels in mechanical skill and ingenuity and while seemingly working at perfect ease turn out miles and miles of perfectly made fence every day and every night of the year.

AMERICAN FENCE



REGULAR—This cut shows designs Nos. 1258, 1149, 1041, 934, 828, 723.
For all Purposes. (See opposite page.)

AMERICAN FENCE

REGULAR STYLE—The six heights of American Fence indicated by Cut on Page 6, are all popular. Eminently satisfactory for general farm use.

SPECIFICATIONS

REGULAR	HEAVY
Top No. 9 	No. 7 
Bottom No. 9 	No. 9 
Intermediate No. 11 	No. 10 
Stays No. 12 	No. 11 

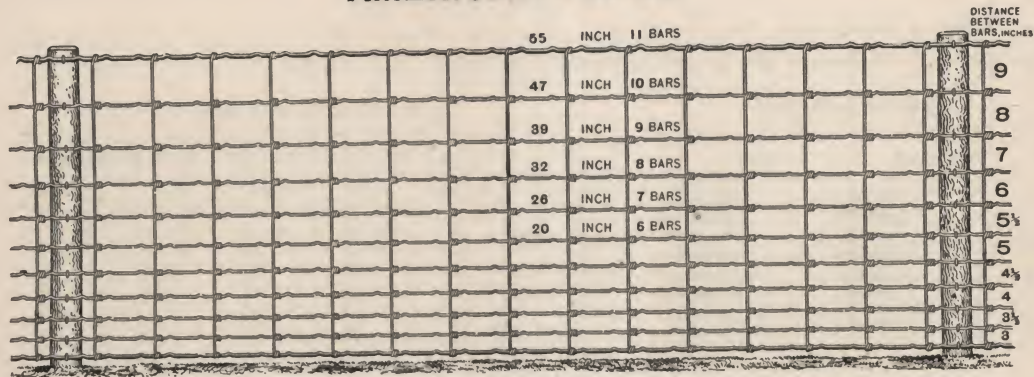
LIST PRICES PER ROD

Design No.	Bars	Height in Inches	Regular Specifications		Heavy Specifications	
			Stays 6 in. apart	Stays 12 in. apart	Stays 6 in. apart	Stays 12 in. apart
1258	12	58	\$1.34	\$1.03	\$1.73	\$1.31
1149	11	49	1.21	.93	1.55	1.18
1041	10	41	1.07	.84	1.39	1.06
934	9	34	.96	.75	1.23	.96
828	8	28	.85	.66	1.08	.84
723	7	23	.73	.59	.94	.74

Stays 6 or 12 inches apart. Rolls, 20, 30 or 40 rods each. No. 7 Top furnished in Regular Specifications, if desired, by adding 4 cents per rod to list prices.

Order by design number.

AMERICAN FENCE



SPECIAL—This cut shows designs Nos. 1155, 1047, 939, 832, 726, 620.

For all Purposes. (See opposite page.)

AMERICAN FENCE

SPECIAL STYLE—The six heights of American Fence indicated by cut on page 8, are all right for general use and give perfect satisfaction in turning hogs, horses, cattle, sheep, etc.

SPECIFICATIONS

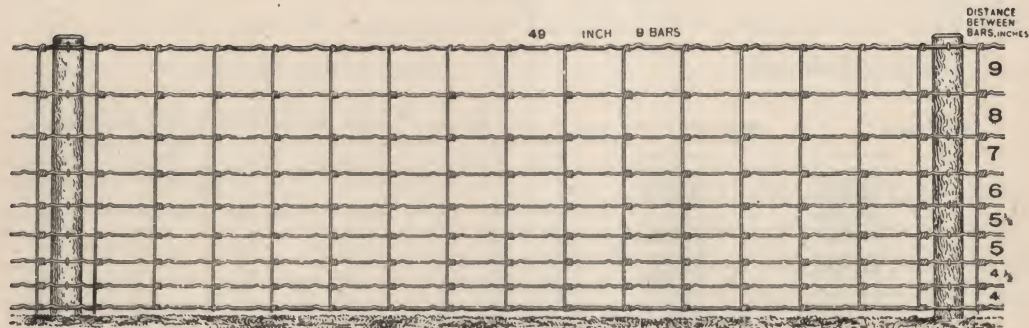
REGULAR		HEAVY	
Top	No. 9 	No. . 7	
Bottom	No. 9 	No. . 9	
Intermediates	No. 11 	No. . 10	
Stays	No. 12 	No. . 11	

LIST PRICES PER ROD

Design No.	Bars	Height in Inches	Regular Specifications		Heavy Specifications	
			Stays 6 in. apart	Stays 12 in. apart	Stays 6 in. apart	Stays 12 in. apart
1155	11	55	\$1.25	\$0.95	\$1.60	\$1.21
1047	10	47	1.12	.85	1.44	1.09
939	9	39	.98	.76	1.28	.98
832	8	32	.87	.67	1.12	.87
726	7	26	.75	.59	.97	.75
620	6	20	.65	.49	.83	.65

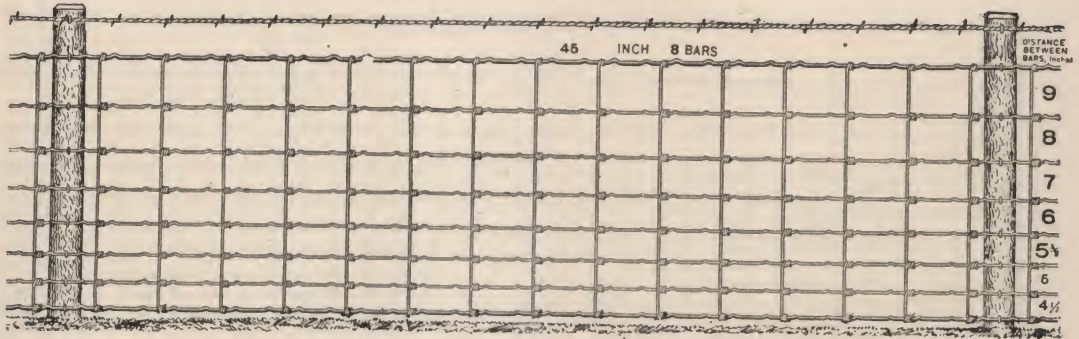
Stays 6 or 12 inches apart. Rolls 20, 30 or 40 rods each. No. 7 Top furnished in Regular Specifications, if desired, by adding 4 cents per rod to list prices.

AMERICAN FENCE



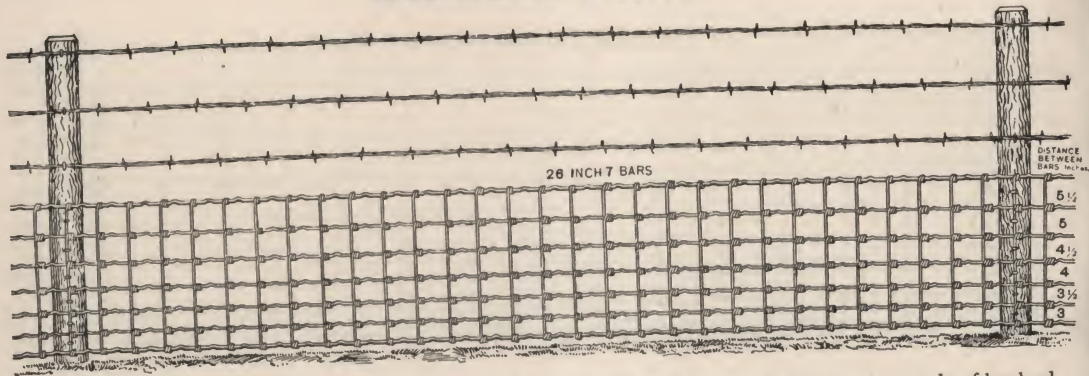
DESIGN NO. 949—A splendid pasture and field fence. Regular or heavy specifications, as given on page 33. Price list page 36.

AMERICAN FENCE



DESIGN NO. 845 — Shown as used with one strand of barbed wire. Regular or heavy specifications, see page 33. List prices on page 36 do not include barbed wire.

AMERICAN FENCE

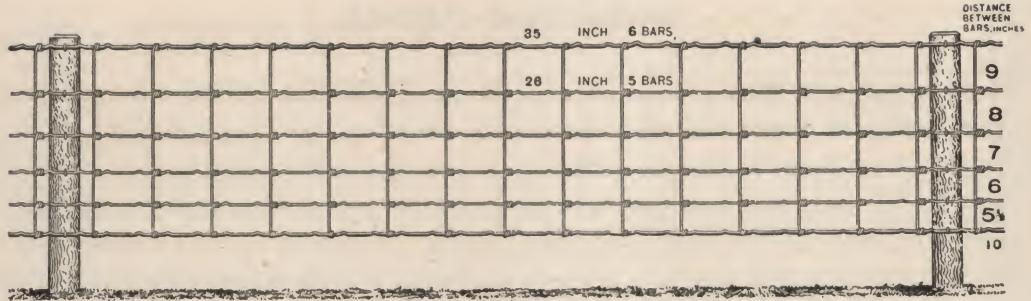


DESIGN NO. 726. Shown with stays 6 inches apart and as used with three strands of barbed wire. Regular or heavy specifications, see page 33. List prices on page 36 do not include the barbed wire.

AMERICAN FENCE

DESIGN NO. 726, shown on opposite page, with stays either 6 or 12 inches apart, is without doubt the most extensively used hog fence in the world. At the same time we note a growing tendency to use the higher designs even for hog fences. For large enclosures, such as pastures, etc., stays twelve inches apart seem very satisfactory and by the use of three or more strands of barbed or smooth wire above a first-class general stock fence is secured. The space between the top of the woven fabric and the first strand of barbed wire above it should not be more than four inches.

AMERICAN FENCE



DESIGNS NOS. 635 AND 526—Especially useful in fencing against horses, cattle, sheep, etc., where not necessary to place the fence close to the ground. Note in illustration fence is placed ten inches above the ground line. Regular or Heavy Specifications see page 33. Price List, page 36.

AMERICAN FENCE

TWO NEW STYLES—GOOD ONES!

Style No. 911. Specifications: All Bars No. 9  **Stays No. 11** 

Style No. 910. Specifications: All Bars No. 9  **Stays No. 10** 

Styles Nos. 911 and 910 are the result of continued and urgent demand from the best and most experienced fence users in the country. The heavier wire affords greatly increased strength, durability and service. Figuring for the future these are the cheapest fences to buy.

We furnish styles Nos. 911 and 910 in any of the heights and spacings shown on pages 6, 8, 10, 11, 12 and 14 of this catalogue. Stays 6 or 12 inches apart. No. 7 top bar if desired.

Rolls, 20, 30 or 40 rods each. See Price List page 35.

AMERICAN FENCE

DISTANCE BETWEEN
BARS, INCHES



Styles X and XX—The Heaviest and Strongest Fence on the Market.

Illustration shows Designs Nos. 958, 849, 741, 633, 526, 418. Stays 12 or 24 inches apart.
Rolls 20 and 30 rods each.

See Specifications on opposite page. For Price List see Page 34.

SPECIFICATIONS

STYLE X

Top.....No. 5



Bottom.....No. 5



Intermediates...No. 6



Stays.....No. 7



STYLE XX

Top.....No. 7



Bottom.....No. 7



Intermediates...No. 8



Stays.....No. 9



Stays 12 or 24 inches apart.

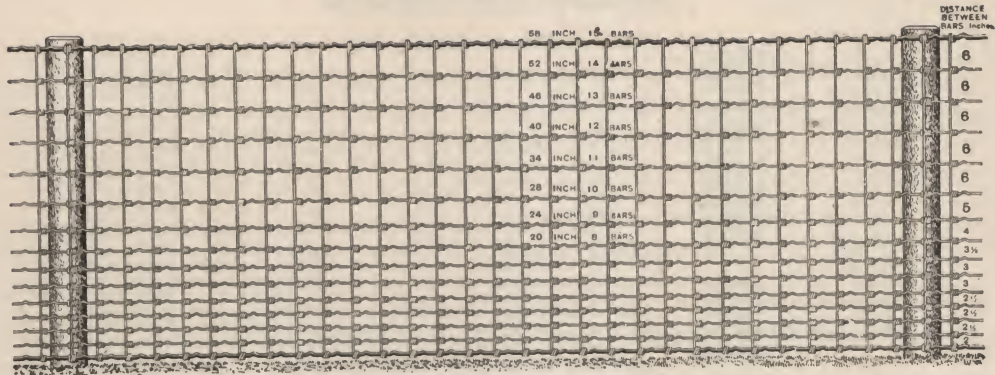
AMERICAN FENCE

STYLES X AND XX

Cut on opposite page shows six heights of Styles X and XX. By leaving off one or more bars from the bottom of the fence, as shown, we secure 53, 47, 40, 33 and 26 inch heights, with number of bars as indicated in price list on page 34.

Note the large wires used in these styles. No other concern has ever produced or can produce a fence of this weight and strength. For special purposes Styles X and XX are just the thing, and we find in almost every neighborhood there is more or less call for something of this kind. Here is the biggest, strongest fence in the world. It will stand any kind of usage and is no harder to handle than the lighter weights.

AMERICAN FENCE



STYLE—CLOSE MESH HOG AND CATTLE FENCE—Formerly catalogued as Poultry and Rabbit. This cut shows stays 6 inches apart in designs Nos. 1558, 1452, 1346, 1240, 1134, 1028, 924 and 820. Also made with stays 12 inches apart. See opposite page for prices and specifications.

AMERICAN FENCE

STYLE—CLOSE MESH HOG AND CATTLE FENCE—Formerly catalogued as Poultry and Rabbit. A strong, thoroughly practical, all-purpose fence. The close mesh renders it proof against smallest pigs and all but the smallest chickens. An ideal fence for city or farm use.

LIST PRICES PER ROD

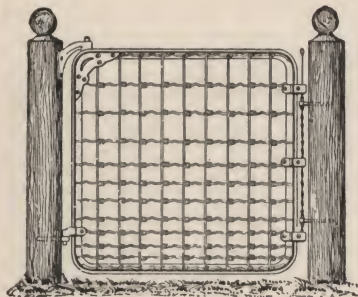
SPECIFICATIONS	
REGULAR	SPECIAL
No. 9 	Top No. 10 
No. 9 	Bottom No. 10 
No. 11 	Intermediates No. 12 
No. 12 	Stays No. 13 

Stays 6 or 12 inches apart.

Rolls 10, 20 or 40 rods each.

Design No.	No. of Bars	Height in Inches	Distance between Stays, in Inches	Regular Specifications		Special Specifications	
				Approximate Weight per Rod	List Prices per Rod	Approximate Weight per Rod	List Prices per Rod
1558	15	58	6	17.8	\$1.61	13.6	\$1.80
1452	14	52	6	16.2	1.50	12.6	1.20
1346	13	46	6	15.1	1.36	11.6	1.12
1240	12	40	6	13.8	1.25	10.6	1.03
1134	11	34	6	12.5	1.14	9.6	.93
1028	10	28	6	11.1	1.04	8.6	.84
924	9	24	6	9.9	.94	7.7	.77
820	8	20	6	8.7	.84	6.8	.69
1558	15	58	12	14.	1.23	10.8	1.00
1452	14	52	12	12.9	1.14	10.1	.93
1346	13	46	12	12.	1.07	9.3	.86
1240	12	40	12	11.	.99	8.6	.80
1134	11	34	12	10.1	.89	7.8	.73
1028	10	28	12	9.1	.82	7.1	.66
924	9	24	12	8.1	.76	6.3	.60
820	8	20	12	7.2	.67	5.6	.55

AMERICAN WALK GATE



AMERICAN WALK GATE

STRONG, DURABLE AND INEXPENSIVE

Our gates are all made with strong **T** steel frames, securely braced. The ends of the wires and cables are all securely riveted in the steel frames. They are handsome, neat and durable, and far superior to many styles that cost a good deal more money. Our hinges fit any wood post. Order regular size walk gates, as we do not make special sizes.

We furnish Walk Gates in following named Sizes :

3 ft. wide, 34, 42, 50 and 58 in. high.

4 ft. wide, 34, 42, 50 and 58 in. high.

5 ft. wide, 34, 42, 50 and 58 in. high.

Approximate Shipping weight, 30 to 50 lbs. each.

Space between posts should be 4 inches wider than gate. Gates are manufactured at Pittsburg, Pa., and DeKalb, Ill., and can be shipped only from those points. For price list see inside back cover.

AMERICAN SINGLE DRIVE GATE

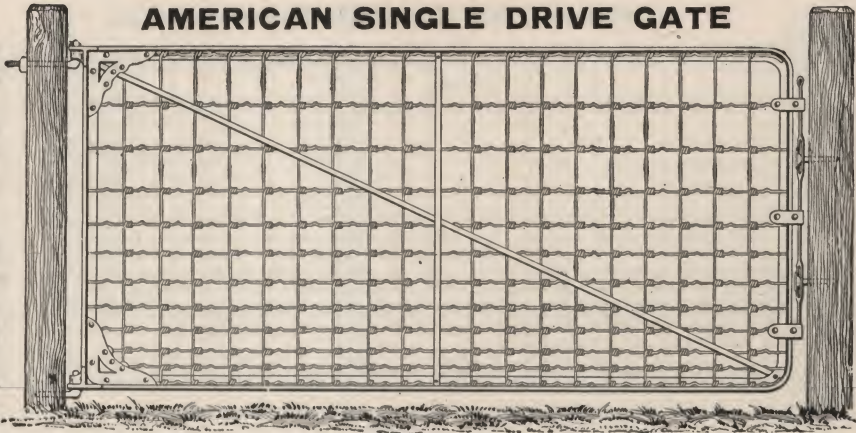
Made 10, 12 or 14 feet wide and 34, 42, 50 or 58 inches in height.

Space between posts should be 6 inches wider than gate.

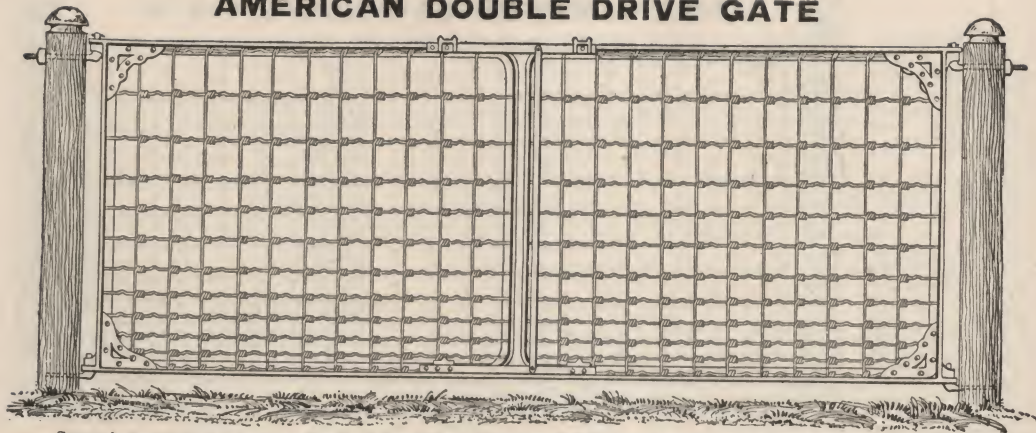
Approximate shipping weight, 100 to 140 pounds.

The Latch Pins should be placed in the posts just far enough so that the loops or eyes in latch rod will pass over latch pin heads from either direction. These latch pins may be adjusted from time to time to compensate for sagging or leaning of posts.

Gates are manufactured at Pittsburg, Pa , and DeKalb, Ill., and can be shipped only from those points. Furnished in regular sizes only. For price list see inside back cover.

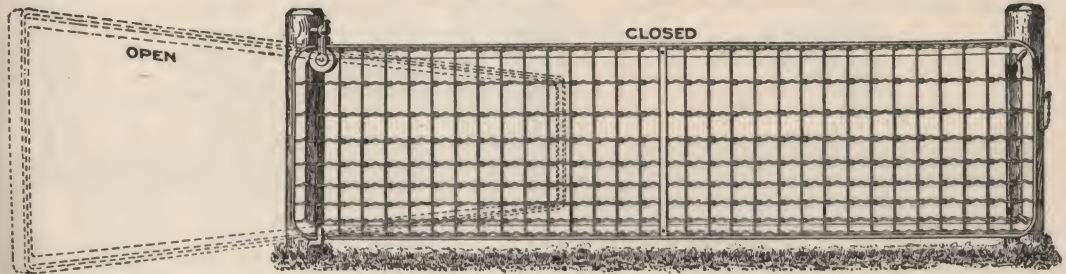


AMERICAN DOUBLE DRIVE GATE



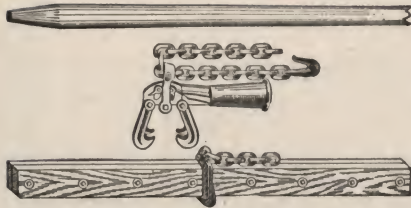
Space between posts same as Single Drive Gate. Approximate shipping weight, 100 to 150 pounds. This gate does away with the nuisance of a center post and its attendant inconvenience. Gates are manufactured at Pittsburg, Pa., and DeKalb, Ill., and can be shipped only from those points. Furnished in regular sizes only. For sizes and prices see inside back cover.

THE YANKEE GATE



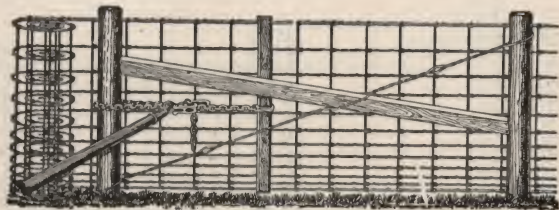
The best and cheapest farm gate. See price list inside back cover. Made 50 and 58 inches in height and 12, 14 or 16 feet in length. For 14-foot gate set posts 14 feet apart, and for 16-foot gate set posts 16 feet apart. A 14-foot Yankee Gate actually measures 14 feet 10 inches in length. This occurs from the fact that all our Yankee Gates are intended to lap 5 inches on post at each end. Approximate shipping weight 125 to 150 pounds. Gates are manufactured at Pittsburg, Pa., and DeKalb, Ill., and can be shipped only from those points.

THE LOTT STRETCHER



The simplest, cheapest, and most efficient tool ever gotten out for stretching fence.

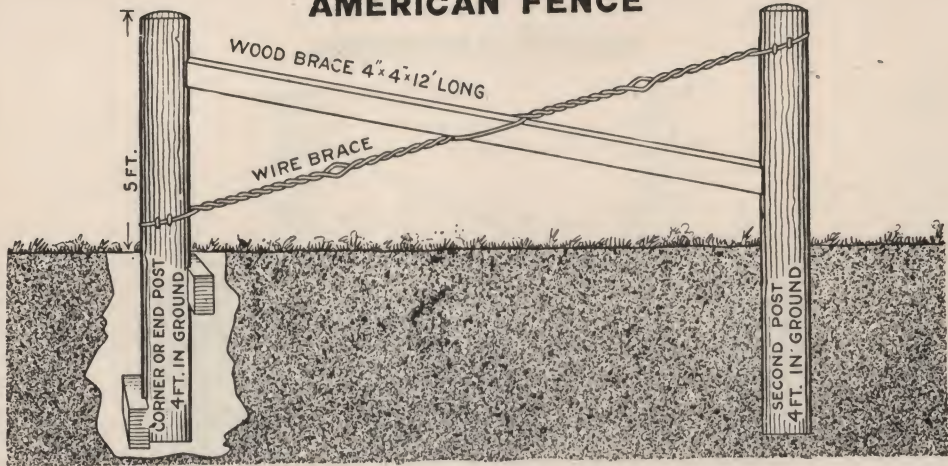
Is strong enough to stretch from 10 rods to a mile of fence at a time. Anybody can operate it.



Lott Stretcher in Use.

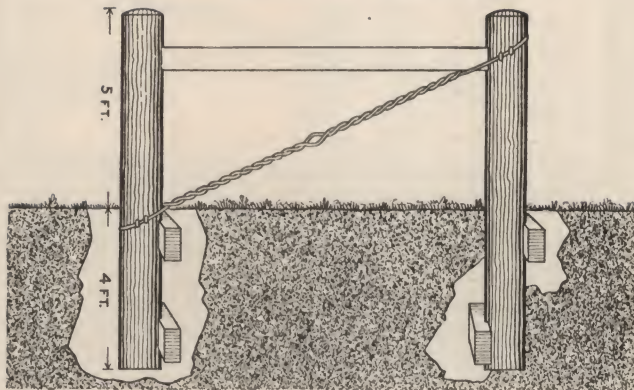
Ordinarily one Lott Stretcher is sufficient to properly complete the stretching of any fence. However, some prefer to use one stretcher near the top and another near the bottom of the fence. This can be done by using two Lott Stretchers and one wooden clamp. The cost of the two Lott Stretchers will not exceed the price usually charged for other styles of stretcher that pull at top and bottom, while the power and results secured by use of the Lott is away beyond anything possible to secure by the use of any other tool offered for the same purpose.

AMERICAN FENCE



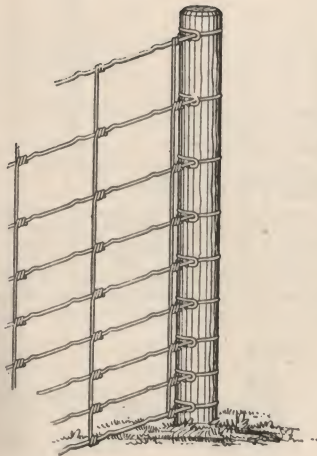
One of the Best Methods of Setting, Anchoring and Bracing Straining Posts. The anchors indicated should not be smaller than an equivalent to a plank 2 feet long, 8 inches wide and 3 inches thick. The anchors should have good, flat bearing on the post and be thoroughly spiked or bolted thereto. Thorough tamping of the ground around posts is also very necessary. On the proper setting of end posts depends largely the life and service of the fence.

AMERICAN FENCE



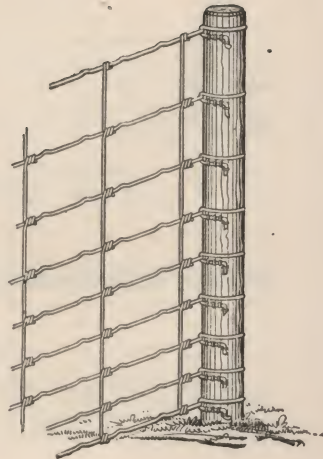
A SATISFACTORY, SIMPLE AND SIGHTLY METHOD OF END POST SETTING.

AMERICAN FENCE



It is important to fasten the ends well.

If you follow the plan here indicated of fastening ends of bars about end posts it will obviate any turning of posts or drawing of staples due to the strain of stretching or contraction in cold weather.

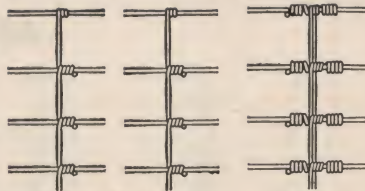




SPLICER

SPLICING

Splicing is easily and neatly done by the simple little hand splicer illustrated. The careful fence builder need not be told that it is well to make the splice nicely and evenly turned for the sake both of neatness and strength. Trim the fence as indicated. In splicing, be sure to get the splices even by bringing the first stays together and seeing that tension curves of the two pieces are opposite before making the splice.



Before Splicing

After Splicing

THE AMERICAN FINISHING STRETCHER



Between the Lott stretcher clamps and the end post to which the chain is attached there are always a few feet of fence that must be strained to place, and the American stretcher is just the tool to do this work. Before taking off the Lott stretcher use the American stretcher and stretch every strand tight to the end post and securely staple; then remove the Lott stretcher and you have a perfect job.

THE AMERICAN FENCE TOOL

We here illustrate the best and most useful all-around fence tool. It is a hammer, staple and nail puller, wire cutter and splicing tongs combined. The tool is drop-forged from tool steel, highly and skillfully tempered. Put up and sold in half-dozen and one-dozen packages.



AMERICAN FENCE

BUILDING THE FENCE

We furnish American Fence as perfectly made as machinery of the most approved construction can produce. Notwithstanding perfect weaving, best steel and all that the mill can provide, the fence must be built after the consumer receives it. Hence, we call attention to the necessity for good posts well set, the use of the Lott or some other woven fence stretcher, thorough fastening at ends, and the same care in building fence as would be exercised in building a house or doing any other important work. Take plenty of time and build the fence well—it pays to do so.

STRETCHING—Loosely stretched and poorly erected fencing cannot render one-half the service it is sure to give if properly handled. Stretch it until the tension curves are reduced to one-third size. When this is done, you have a permanent job.

LINE POSTS—Use the best post obtainable and set well in the ground. Have your end and corner posts heavy and long enough to be set from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in the ground, thoroughly tamp, anchor and brace.

DISTANCE BETWEEN POSTS should be governed by the service required. Posts one rod apart will admirably fill the bill for all ordinary field and pasture fencing. For pens and small enclosures place posts nearer together for best results. In many places posts can be safely set 20 to 30 feet apart.

ENDS AND CORNERS should receive very careful attention, as strong, heavy end or corner posts, deep set and well tamped, braced and anchored, form the basis for a serviceable and efficient fence, and without which the fence is liable to prove a failure or at least unsatisfactory. For the wood brace use a piece of 4x4, or its equivalent, sound and strong, firmly mortised and spiked into posts, the upper end about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet and the lower $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground. Put the wire brace around both posts and splice ends together very securely, fasten the wire at bottom of end post and at top of

AMERICAN FENCE

second post; then, with hammer handle, stick or other tool, twist above and below the wood-brace in opposite directions until both wood and wire brace are under strong tension. Staple the wire brace to the posts, as it prevents corner post from turning when stretcher is applied. See illustrations on pages 25 and 26.

BUILDING DIRECTIONS—The posts being properly set, unroll the fence on the ground the bottom bar next to or toward the posts. Raise one end of fence to position on end or starting post and staple each bar of the fence with No. 9 wire staples (use $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch staples for soft and $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch for hardwood posts) just enough to hold the fence in place. Start the fence so that there will be enough of each bar to go clear around end post and splice. See that the first stay is perpendicular, or if the post is properly set, that the first stay is parallel with the post. At the other end of the roll attach the wooden clamp of the stretcher. Attach the stretcher-head to the straining post by passing the post-chain through the clevis and around the post, drawing the stretcher-head as close to the post as it can be operated. Attach the wooden clamp to the fence. Arrange to have the pull, so that there will be the same number of bars above and below the stretcher-chain hook. Place the wooden clamp between stays, never over stays; neither should the wooden clamp pull against the stays but be absolutely clear of them. Turn down the nuts securely so that none of the bars can possibly slip in stretching. Remember, the top and bottom bars are larger than the intermediate bars, and unless the nuts are turned down securely, the larger bars will hold the clamp members apart, and allow the intermediate bars to slip. Attach the large hook on the stretcher-chain to the wooden clamp, and the other end of the stretcher-chain to one of the dogs or claws on the stretcher-head. Work the stretcher until you can see how the fence is going to pull up. Be sure the stretcher-chain is not twisted, as if it is, the dogs cannot take hold of it. If the appearance of the fence, when slightly stretched, indicates the fence is properly attached to starting post and is going to pull up all right, go to the starting post and wrap each bar clear around the starting post and securely wind each end about the corresponding bar back of

AMERICAN FENCE

the post. Staple each bar of the fence clear around the starting post; work the stretcher from the back of the fence—that is, the side of posts opposite that on which the fence is stretched. Watch the fence as it tightens; if it is inclined to crush on top of elevation, raise it to its proper position on the posts and put one staple over second bar from the top—do not drive the staple clear in, but just far enough to hold the fence up so that the fence can pull through it without interfering with stays. If the fence raises too much in low places, step on the bottom bar and fasten to place with staple, following substantially the plan of fastening the top of fence over elevations. Stretch the fence until it is all under strong tension and the tension curves are much reduced in size. The usual fault in building a fence is that it is not stretched enough; therefore, don't be afraid to pull it—it must be pulled, or it won't be right. It is often beneficial to let a fence hang for half an hour or more when partly stretched to settle into position. Then, by giving it a hard and final stretch, the best possible job is secured. When through stretching with the Lott stretcher, take the American hand stretcher or similar tool and draw the slack out of each bar between the wooden stretcher-clamp and the straining post, fastening these bars by thoroughly stapling. Bring the top of the fence to where you want it and staple. Treat the bottom bar in like manner. Staple to intermediate posts, **BUT BE SURE THAT STAPLES IN INTERMEDIATE POSTS ARE NOT DRIVEN DOWN HARD AGAINST THE BARS OF THE FENCE.** The only staples that should be driven down hard are those in the end posts—all other staples should have free play. Take off the stretcher, and if the work has been properly done, the fence will be under good tension throughout.

HOW TO ORDER Describe the style wanted by the Design number. If heavy specifications are desired, be sure to so state in order. The last two figures of the Design number indicate the height of the fence in inches. The figures before them indicate the number of bars in the fence. For example, in style 1258, 12 indicates the number of bars, and 58 indicates the height. In style 1149, 11 stands for 11 bars and 49 stands for the height in inches. Be sure to state whether stays 12 inches or 6 inches apart are wanted.

REGULAR ROLLS, 40 RODS EACH—We urge, as much as possible, the use of 40-rod rolls, as this saves splicing in the field. We can also furnish 30 rod or 20-rod rolls when desired.

AMERICAN FENCE

The character and quantity of fence on a farm almost invariably indicates the degree of prosperity enjoyed by the owner.

For years we have been making careful observations and inquiries as to the actual benefit received by the farmer from money invested in good fences, liberally used, in dividing and subdividing. The evidence is overwhelmingly in favor of good fences and plenty of them. This is a good thing for us, but we desire to call attention to the facts, having in mind solely the profits of the land owner, the farmer.

Millions of dollars are made and saved on well fenced farms, where like amounts on like acreage on unfenced lands are annually lost. For the successful rotation of crops and economical growing of stock well fenced and comparatively small fields are absolutely necessary to secure best results, and in such cases the results attained are such as to make the original cost of the fence seem small indeed. In times past the rule seemed to be to fence after the farm was paid for and plenty of cash to spare. Today the practical and more business like practice is in vogue, viz., fence the farm and make the fence help pay for the farm. By reason of good fences the value of both land and stock is increased, more acres are made available, farm labor and worry is reduced to the minimum and annual cash profits are greatly enhanced.

AMERICAN FENCE

The larger the wire—Greater the strength and longer the life.

We indicate below gauge of wires, exact specifications, etc., of the various designs of American Fences we manufacture.

SPECIFICATIONS

REGULAR	HEAVY
Top.....No. 9	Top.....No. 7
BottomNo. 9	BottomNo. 9
Intermediates ..No. 11	Intermediates ..No. 10
Stays.....No. 12	Stays.....No. 11
Furnished also with No. 7 top. Rolls, 20, 30 or 40 rods.	

Close Mesh Hog and Cattle Fence (Formerly Poultry and Rabbit)

REGULAR	SPECIAL
Top.....No. 9	TopNo. 10
Bottom.....No. 9	BottomNo. 10
Intermediates...No. 11	Intermediates ..No. 12
Stays.....No. 12	Stays.....No. 13
Rolls, 10, 20 or 40 rods.	

STYLE NO. 911

Top.....No. 9	Intermediates No. 9
BottomNo. 9	Stays.....No. 11
Furnished also with No. 7 top. Rolls, 20, 30 or 40 rods.	

All the above Stays 6 or 12 inches apart.

STYLE X.

STYLE XX.

Top.....No. 5	TopNo. 7
BottomNo. 5	BottomNo. 7
Intermediates No. 6	Intermediates No. 8
StaysNo. 7	Stays.....No. 9
Stays 12 or 24 inches apart. Rolls, 2 or 30 rods.	

All hard, stiff, steel wire, thoroughly galvanized and by the best process known.

AMERICAN FENCE

X AND XX

If you are looking for the heaviest and strongest fence on the market, here it is. Made in two weights—the heavier termed "Style X," and the lighter "Style XX." Galvanized hard, stiff steel wire, stays 12 or 24 inches apart. Put up in 20 and 30 rod rolls.

LIST PRICES

Effective Sept. 25th, 1905.

Subject to change without notice.

Design No.	No. of Bars	Height, Inches	Distance between Stays, Inches	STYLE X		STYLE XX	
				Approximate Lbs. Per Rod	Price Per Rod	Approximate Lbs. Per Rod	Price Per Rod
958	9	58	12	25.4	\$2.16	18.1	\$1.56
849	8	49	12	22.3	1.87	15.9	1.35
741	7	41	12	19.3	1.61	13.7	1.16
633	6	33	12	16.3	1.37	11.6	.98
526	5	26	12	13.3	1.12	9.5	.81
418	4	18	12	10.4	.88	7.4	.64
853	8	53	12	22.7	1.90	16.1	1.37
747	7	47	12	19.9	1.66	14.2	1.20
640	6	40	12	17.1	1.43	12.2	1.08
533	5	33	12	14.2	1.19	10.2	.87
426	4	26	12	11.3	.96	8.	.69
958	9	58	24	20.3	\$1.71	14.4	\$1.23
849	8	49	24	17.9	1.49	12.8	1.08
741	7	41	24	15.6	1.29	11.1	.93
633	6	33	24	13.2	1.10	9.5	.80
526	5	26	24	11.	.92	7.8	.66
418	4	18	24	8.7	.73	6.2	.53
853	8	53	24	18.1	1.51	12.9	1.09
747	7	47	24	15.9	1.32	11.3	.95
640	6	40	24	13.7	1.14	9.8	.83
533	5	33	24	11.4	.96	8.2	.69
426	4	26	24	9.1	.76	6.5	.55

F. O. B. Pittsburgh, Pa.

DISCOUNT

LIST PRICES

Issue of March 1st, 1907.

Effective January 2nd, 1907

Subject to change without notice.

Design Number	Inches Between Stays	Style No. 911		Style No. 910		
		Approx'e Weight per Rod	Price per Rod	Bars No. 9 Stays No. 11	Approx'e Weight per Rod	Price per Rod
1258	12	16.2	\$1.35		17.3	\$1.45
1149	12	14.6	1.21		15.6	1.32
1041	12	13.1	1.09		13.9	1.18
934	12	11.6	.97		12.3	1.04
828	12	10.2	.86		10.8	.92
723	12	8.8	.74		9.3	.79
1258	6	20.7	1.74		23.	1.96
1149	6	18.5	1.55		20.5	1.75
1041	6	16.5	1.39		18.1	1.55
934	6	14.5	1.23		15.9	1.37
828	6	12.6	1.08		13.8	1.19
723	6	10.8	.92		11.8	1.03
1155	12	14.9	1.24		16.	1.35
1047	12	13.4	1.12		14.3	1.21
939	12	11.9	.99		12.6	1.07
832	12	10.4	.87		11.	.93
726	12	9.	.76		9.5	.81
620	12	7.6	.64		8.	.69
1155	6	19.2	1.61		21.3	1.82
1047	6	17.1	1.44		19.	1.62
939	6	15.	1.27		16.6	1.42
832	6	13.1	1.11		14.3	1.23
726	6	11.2	.95		12.2	1.06
620	6	9.3	.80		10.1	.89
635	12	8.4	.71		9.	.77
526	12	6.8	.57		7.3	.63
635	6	11.	.94		12.2	1.06
526	6	8.8	.75		9.7	.86
949	12	12.4	1.03		13.3	1.13
845	12	11.1	.93		11.9	1.01
949	6	16.1	1.36		17.9	1.52
845	6	14.4	1.22		16.1	1.38

Regular rolls, 20, 30 and 40 rods each.

TERMS—Due net 60 days, subject to discount of 2% if paid within 10 days from date of invoice.

DELIVERY—F. O. B. Mill.

If No. 7 Top Bar is desired, add 4c. per rod to List Price.

DISCOUNT

LIST PRICES AMERICAN FENCE

Effective September 25, 1905.

Subject to change without notice.

Heights and weights given are sufficiently correct for all practical purposes, although slight variations may occur owing to the nature of the fabric, temper of wire, etc.

Design No.		Regular Specifications				Heavy Specifications			
		Gauge No.		List Prices per Rod		Gauge No.		List Prices per Rod	
Distance between Stays, in Inches.		Approximate Weight in Lbs. per Rod	9	11	12	Approximate Weight in Lbs. per Rod	7	10	11
1258	6	15.2	\$1.34			19.4			\$1.73
1149	6	13.7	1.21			17.4			1.55
1041	6	12.2	1.07			15.5			1.39
934	6	10.8	.96			13.72			1.23
828	6	9.5	.85			12.04			1.08
723	6	8.2	.73			10.41			.94
1258	12	11.8	1.03			14.88			1.31
1149	12	10.7	.93			13.48			1.18
1041	12	9.6	.84			12.13			1.06
934	12	8.6	.75			10.84			.96
828	12	7.6	.66			9.6			.84
723	12	6.7	.59			8.38			.74
1155	6	14.2	1.25			18.04			1.60
1047	6	12.7	1.12			16.14			1.44
939	6	11.2	.98			14.24			1.28
832	6	9.8	.87			12.48			1.12
726	6	8.5	.75			10.73			.97
620	6	7.2	.65			9.11			.83
1155	12	10.9	.95			13.8			1.21
1047	12	9.9	.85			12.45			1.09
939	12	8.8	.76			11.1			.98
832	12	7.8	.67			9.82			.87
726	12	6.8	.59			8.54			.75
620	12	5.8	.49			7.33			.65
949	6	12.	1.06			15.32			1.37
949	12	9.2	.82			11.64			1.02
845	6	10.9	.96			13.86			1.25
845	12	8.3	.74			10.51			.93
635	6	8.5	.77			10.77			.97
635	12	6.5	.59			8.16			.72
526	6	6.8	.61			8.68			.79
526	12	5.3	.48			6.69			.59

For No. 7 Top in regular specifications add 4c. per rod to list prices.

Discount.....

27 d 3rd +

LIST PRICES

Close Mesh Hog and Cattle Fence (Formerly P. & R.)

Effective September 25, 1905. Subject to change without notice.

Design No.	Distance between Stays, in Inches	Regular Specifications			Special Specifications		
		Gauge No. 9	11	12	Gauge No. 10	12	13
							
		Approximate Weight in Lbs. per Rod	List Prices per Rod		Approximate Weight in Lbs. per Rod	List Prices per Rod	
1558	6	17.8	\$1.61		13.6	\$1.80	
1452	6	16.2	1.50		12.6	1.20	
1346	6	15.1	1.36		11.6	1.12	
1240	6	13.8	1.25		10.6	1.03	
1134	6	12.5	1.14		9.6	.93	
1028	9	11.1	1.04		8.6	.84	
924	6	9.9	.94		7.7	.77	
820	6	8.7	.84		6.8	.69	
1558	12	14.9	1.23		10.8	1.00	
1452	12	12.9	1.14		10.1	.93	
1346	12	12.	1.07		9.3	.86	
1240	12	11.1	.99		8.6	.80	
1134	12	10.1	.89		7.8	.73	
1028	12	9.1	.82		7.1	.66	
924	12	8.1	.76		6.3	.60	
820	12	7.2	.67		5.6	.55	

AMERICAN GATES

Effective July 2, 1906. Cancelling List of September 25, 1905.
Subject to change without notice.

WALK GATES.	{	3 ft. wide, 34, 42, 50 or 58 in. high.....			{	3 ft. wide, 34, 42, 50 or 58 in. high.....	\$ 4.00
		4 ft. wide, 34, 42, 50 or 58 in. high.....	5 ft. wide, 34, 42, 50 or 58 in. high.....	5.00			
SINGLE DRIVE GATES.	{	10 ft. wide, 34, 42, 50 or 58 in. high.....	12 ft. wide, 34, 42, 50 or 58 in. high.....	9.00	{	10 ft. wide, 34, 42, 50 or 58 in. high.....	10.50
		12 ft. wide, 34, 42, 50 or 58 in. high.....	14 ft. wide, 34, 42, 50 or 58 in. high.....	12.00		12 ft. wide, 34, 42, 50 or 58 in. high.....	12.00
		10 ft. wide, 34, 42, 50 or 58 in. high.....	12 ft. wide, 34, 42, 50 or 58 in. high.....	14.00		12 ft. wide, 34, 42, 50 or 58 in. high.....	15.00
DOUBLE DRIVE GATES.	{	12 ft. wide, 50 or 58 in. high.....	14 ft. wide, 50 or 58 in. high.....	8.50	{	12 ft. wide, 50 or 58 in. high.....	9.00
		14 ft. wide, 50 or 58 in. high.....	16 ft. wide, 50 or 58 in. high.....	10.50		14 ft. wide, 50 or 58 in. high.....	10.50
		12 ft. wide, 50 or 58 in. high.....	14 ft. wide, 50 or 58 in. high.....	12.00		14 ft. wide, 50 or 58 in. high.....	12.00

Gates are furnished complete with all fixtures. We do not furnish screws for fastening top hinge of walk gates to post.

PRICE LIST ON

STRETCHERS, SPLICERS AND FENCE TOOLS
Effective September 1, 1903. Subject to change without notice.

Splicers, per dozen..... \$ 2.00
Lott Stretcher with 4-foot stretching chain, each... 6.00
Lott Stretcher with 10-foot stretching chain, each... 10.00
American Fence Tool, per dozen..... 13.00
American Fence Tool, per half-dozen..... 9.00
American Stretcher, per dozen..... 12.00
American Stretcher, each..... 1.50

DELIVERY F. O. B. MILL

DISCOUNT.....

American Steel & Wire Co.
Chicago New York Denver San Francisco

we carry American Fence and shall be pleased to
show you our stock and explain the merits of the fence
at any time. We
guarantee the American to be not only the
Best but the Cheapest
fence in the world.

F. I. WEBSTER,
AGENT,
Turners Falls, Mass.

American Fence

We carry American Fence and shall be pleased to show you our stock and explain the merits of the fence at any time. We guarantee the American to be not only the Best but the Cheapest fence in the world.

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Turners Falls, Mass.